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"Method for determining a candidate cell for an active set"  
(Menetelmä ehdokassolun määrittämiseksi aktiivijoukkoon)

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The application has according to an entry made in the register of patent applications on 05.12.1999 with the name changed into **Nokia Networks Oy**.

Täten todistetaan, että oheiset asiakirjat ovat tarkkoja jäljennöksiä patentti- ja rekisterihallitukselle alkuaan annetuista selityksestä, patenttivaatimuksista, tiivistelmästä ja piirustuksista.

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**Method for determining a candidate cell for an active set -**  
**Menetelmä ehdokassolun määrittämiseksi aktiivijoukkoon -**  
**Metod för att bestämma en kandidatcell för en aktiv mängd**

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The invention relates in general to cellular networks. In particular the invention relates to soft handovers in cellular networks.

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Transmission diversity refers to a situation where at least two transmitters are transmitting the same data flow to a receiver. For example, a mobile station may receive radio transmissions from two base stations of a cellular network simultaneously. One of the advantages of the transmission diversity is that if the quality or strength of one of the received radio transmissions decreases, the quality of some other received transmissions may still be high enough for receiving data reliably.

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A situation where a mobile station communicates with more than one base stations simultaneously is called a soft handover. If necessary, for example to ensure a reliable data transmission, a mobile station may be communicating even most of the time with more than one base stations. In certain situations, when the signal of a certain base station is clearly stronger than the signals of other base stations, it may be enough to communicate with one base station only. There has to be a method for deciding with which base stations a mobile station communicates.

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Transmission diversity and soft handovers can be supported, for example, in cellular networks that employ Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) methods. Each transmitter may use its own spreading code in the downlink transmission, and a mobile station wanting to receive data from many transmitters processes the radio signal it receives with the spreading codes corresponding to the transmitters. The code sequences of different connections must be chosen so that they do not correlate and the code sequence of a specific connection has to autocorrelate. Those signals that have been spread using a code sequence that correlates with the code sequence used in receiving the seemingly white noise radio transmission are separated. The receiver has to know the transmitters code sequence and the code sequences must be synchronized. The bits in the code sequence are called chips.

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Figure 1 presents a schematic drawing of a cellular network which comprises base stations 101a, 101b and 101c. In Figure 1, these base stations are all connected to a

single radio network controller 102 and each base station is in the middle of a cell 111a, 111b and 111c. Figure 1 presents one mobile station 110. The base stations transmit downlink data to mobile stations (arrows 120a, 120b and 120c) and receive uplink data from mobile stations (arrows 121a, 121b and 121c).

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In general a base station may comprise many transmitters, each of which transmit a separate radio signal. In systems employing CDMA methods, the transmitters may use different spreading codes. Here term cell is used to refer either to a base station or, if a base station comprises many transmitters, to a transmitter. In a situation  
10 where a mobile station receives good quality downlink transmissions from many cells, it has to be decided which cell a certain mobile station communicates with.

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Usually the cellular network informs the mobile station of the possible cells, for example, selected based on the location of the mobile station. The information about the nearest cells is called neighbor list. In a cellular network which employs CDMA methods, the neighbor list may comprise the downlink spreading codes of the cells. By taking the spreading codes listed in the neighbor list into use, the mobile station may separate the data flows sent to it from each cell from the radio signal it receives. The neighbor list of the mobile station 110 may comprise, for example, the  
20 cells corresponding to base stations 101a, 101b and 101c, assuming that a base station corresponds to one cell.

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Usually a pilot signal is transmitted in each cell. This pilot signal carries no changing data, so it can be quite straightforwardly used in estimating the quality of the downlink radio transmission of a certain cell. A mobile station may, for example, estimate the quality of the radio transmission of all the cells in the neighbor list. A suitable parameter for quality estimation is, for example in a cellular system employing CDMA methods, the  $E_C/I_0$  ratio, where  $E_C$  is energy per chip and  $I_0$  is the interference. Any other parameter measuring the quality of the  
30 signal may also be used.

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The cells with which a mobile station communicates form the active set of that mobile station. A radio network controller, for example, directs the downlink data heading to a certain mobile station, to all the cells in the active set. Correspondingly, the mobile station listens to the downlink transmissions of all the cells in the active set. For example, the cells corresponding to base stations 101a and 101b can form the active set of the mobile station 110.

When the mobile station changes its location or the qualities of the downlink radio transmissions of the neighboring cells change for some other reason, it may be necessary to modify the active set. A cell may be added to or removed from the active set, or a cell in the active set may be replaced with another cell. This replacement is usually called branch replacement.

There has to be a criterion for accepting a new cell for the active set. The CDMA2000 RTT description, for example, defines the following criterion for a test cell to be accepted to the active set. The cell may then be added to the active set or, in case of branch replacement, it may replace the worst quality cell in the active set. If the quality factor, for example the  $E_C/I_0$  ratio, is marked with  $P_i$  for each cell  $i$  in the active set, an acceptance limit  $Q$  can be calculated by

$$Q = \max\{S \cdot 10\log_{10}(\sum P_i) + A, T\}$$

where  $S$ ,  $A$  and  $T$  are parameters. As can be seen from the formula for  $Q$ , the value of  $Q$  is expressed in dB and the quality factor  $P_i$  is a plain number. It is checked if a certain cell with quality factor  $P_T$  is a proper candidate for the active set by comparing  $10\log_{10} P_T$  to  $Q$ . If  $10\log_{10} P_T$  (i.e.  $P_T$  expressed in dB) exceeds  $Q$ , then the cell can be added, for example, to the active set. Parameter  $T$  ensures that even if the quality factors  $P_i$  of the cells currently in the active set are poor, a cell having  $P_T$  (expressed in dB) less than  $T$  is never accepted as a candidate cell.

There may be other conditions, for example that the active set may not be modified too frequently, that hinder the adding of a new cell to the active set. All neighboring cells not belonging to the active set, for example, may be tested each time the neighbor list changes, and the cells whose quality factor does exceeds the acceptance criterion may be considered to be added to the active set.

The problem with the current acceptance criterion is that it does not ensure proper acceptance decisions when the value of  $S$  is different from 0 or 1. Let us consider two examples, when the following values for the parameters are set:  $S = 2$ ,  $A = -6.0$  dB and  $T = -6$  dB. In the first example, the active set contains two cells, each of which has the quality factor value 1, i.e.  $P_1 = 1$  and  $P_2 = 1$ . The acceptance limit in this example is  $Q = 0$  dB, i.e. a cell having a quality factor of 1 can be, for example, added to the active set. This is an acceptable decision, because the cell has the same quality factor as the cells in the active set.

In the second example the active set contains also two cells, and now the quality factors are  $P_1 = 3$  and  $P_2 = 3$ . The acceptance limit in this example is  $Q = 9.5$  dB. The quality factors of the cells in the active set are 5 dB, so a cell has to have a quality factor 4.5 dB higher than the cells in the active set to be accepted to the

5 active set. Correspondingly, expressed in absolute values, a cell should have a quality factor  $P_C = 9.5$  to be accepted to the active set. Intuitively, the acceptance criterion should also in this second example produce the result that a test cell can be accepted to the active set if the quality factor of the cell is larger than 3.

10 The current acceptance criterion thus leads to situation where intuitively similar situations produce a different acceptance decision. A further problem with the acceptance criterion is that for an active set whose cells have the same quality factors, from here on called an uniform active set, the acceptance limit is not equal to the quality factor.

15 The object of the invention is to present a method for determining a candidate cell for the active set. A further object of the invention is to present a method where similar active sets and test cells produce the same acceptance decision. Further, it is advantageous that the method for determining a candidate cell accepts a cell whose  
20 quality factor is equal to the quality factor of an uniform active set.

The object of the invention is achieved by selecting the acceptance criterion so that it is indifferent to the absolute values of the quality factors.

25 A method according to the invention is a method for determining a candidate cell for an active set, where

- the quality factor of each cell in the active set is determined,
- a quality factor of a test cell is determined, and
- the test cell is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set if an acceptance

30 criterion is fulfilled, and the method is characterized in that the acceptance criterion is selected so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors  
35 of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number.

A method according to the invention is a method for determining a cell to be removed from the active set, where

- the quality factor of each cell in the active set is determined,
- a rejection criterion is evaluated using the cell having the smallest quality factor as a test cell and a temporary set, which contains the cells of the active set except the cell having the smallest quality factor, and
- the test cell is removed from the active set if a rejection criterion is fulfilled, and it is characterized in that the rejection criterion is selected so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first temporary set, the rejection criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second temporary set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number.

The invention relates also to an arrangement for determining a candidate cell for an active set comprising

- means for determining a quality factor for a test cell and
- means for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, which arrangement is characterized in that it further comprises
- means for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number and
- means for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

- A mobile station according to the invention comprises
- means for determining a quality factor for a test cell and
  - means for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, and it is characterized in that it further comprises

- means for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number and
- 5
- 10 - means for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

The invention relates to a network element comprising

- means for determining a quality factor for a test cell and
- 15 - means for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, which network element is characterized in that it further comprises
- means for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number and
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- 25 - means for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

- In a method according to the invention, the quality factors of the cells in the active set are determined. Further, the quality factor of a test cell not in the active set but, for example, in the neighbor list is determined. The choice of the quality factors used in a method according to the invention is not restricted. The term accepting a test cell as a candidate cell for the active cell refers to a situation, where a mobile station or the cellular network notices that a certain cell has good enough quality factor, for example, to be added to the active set. The acceptance of a test cell as a candidate cell may trigger, for example, the transmission of the transmission quality reports from a mobile station to the cellular network. Thereafter the cellular network may decide whether the active set is modified.
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In the method according to the invention, the acceptance criterion is selected so that it fulfills the following condition. The acceptance criterion  $Q'$  for a test cell having a quality factor  $P_T$  and for an active set having  $n$  cells, whose quality factors are  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$ , is  $Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots)$ . The value  $Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots)$  is equal to the value of acceptance criterion for a test cell having a quality factor  $aP_T$  and for an active set having  $n$  cells, whose quality factors are  $aP_1, aP_2, \dots, aP_n$ . Here  $a$  is any infinite scalar number. The condition for the acceptance criterion can be written as

$$\forall a \quad Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots) = Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots).$$

The quality factor of the test cell and the quality factors of the cells in the active set are not restricted, the condition must hold for any values of  $P_T$  and  $P_i$ , where  $P_i$  is the quality factor of cell  $i$  in the active set. An example of a acceptance criterion fulfilling the condition is the following criterion where geometric mean is employed

$$Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, \dots): P_T > \sqrt[n]{\prod P_i}$$

because  $Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots)$  is

$$Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, \dots): aP_T > \sqrt[n]{\prod aP_i} = \sqrt[n]{a^n} \sqrt[n]{\prod P_i} = a \sqrt[n]{\prod P_i}.$$

If for a certain value of  $P_T$ ,  $Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots)$  is true, then  $Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots)$  is also true. In other words, if a test cell having quality factor  $P_T$  is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set whose cells have quality factors  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , a test cell having quality factor  $aP_T$  is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set whose cells have quality factors  $aP_1$  and  $aP_2$ .

It may, however, be easier to normalized all the quality factors with a certain number and then use the normalized quality factors. The acceptance decision may, for example, be a function having the normalized quality factors as variables. The normalization factor has to be chosen so that its relative value when compared to the quality factors of the cells in the active set is same for all active sets. The normalization factor may be, for example, the average of the quality factors of the cells in the active set.

It is also possible to use similar methods when deciding about removing a cell from the active set. In this case the cell in the active set having the smallest quality factor is compared to the rest of the active set. Usually the rejection criterion is selected



somewhat higher than the acceptance criterion, in order to avoid frequently removing from the active set and adding to the active set a same cell. The acceptance and rejection criterion may employ same mathematical function and parameters, but the parameter values are selected in a proper way.

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The diversity gain depends on the relative strengths (for example, quality factors) of the cells in the active set. The main advantage of the method according to the invention is that the acceptance decision depends on the relative sizes of the quality factors and does not pay attention only to the absolute values of the quality factors.

10 The acceptance decisions thus reflect the changes in the diversity gain.

A further advantage of the method according to the invention is that when relative sizes of the quality factors are used, it is easier to predict how a certain acceptance criterion, for example a certain function, behaves. It is enough to study a limited  
15 number of examples when, for example, parameter values for an acceptance criterion are selected. Even a further advantage is that the current methods for determining a candidate cell for the active set can be quite easily updated to a method according to the invention. No further measurement results, for example, are needed that are currently available.

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The method according to the invention may be carried out, for example, periodically. When a mobile station, for example, detects a new candidate cell for the active set, it may transmit a request for handover or a request for update of the active set to the cellular network. The method according to the invention may also  
25 be triggered by a certain event, for example, by the update of the neighbor list. The method according to the invention does not specify if the active set is modified after finding a candidate cell to the active set.

The invention will now be described more in detail with reference to the preferred  
30 embodiments by the way of example and to the accompanying drawings where

Fig. 1 shows a schematic drawing of the radio access network of a cellular system,

35 Fig. 2 shows a flowchart of method according to a first preferred embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 3 shows a flowchart of method according to a second preferred embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 4 shows a flowchart of method according to a third preferred embodiment of the invention, and

Fig. 5 shows a schematic drawing of an arrangement, a mobile station and a network element that employ a method according to the invention.

Above in conjunction with the description of the prior art reference was made to Figure 1. The same reference numerals are used for corresponding parts in the figures.

Figure 2 presents a flowchart of a method 200 according to a first preferred embodiment of the invention. In step 201 a proper acceptance condition is selected. In a method according to the invention, the acceptance criterion  $Q'$  has to be of form  $Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots) = Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots)$ , where  $P_i$  is the quality factor of cell  $i$  in the active set,  $P_T$  is the quality factor of the test cell, and  $a$  is a scalar. The acceptance criterion can be, for example, that the quality factor of the test cell needs to exceed the average of the quality factors of the cells in the active set  $P_T > \frac{1}{n} \sum P_i$ , where  $n$  is the number of cells in the active set. Linear combinations of the values  $P_i$  and a geometrical mean  $\sqrt[n]{\prod P_i}$  are examples of functions that can be used in the acceptance criterion  $Q'$  according to the first preferred embodiment of the invention.

In step 202 quality factors for the cells belonging to the active set are determined. This may happen, for example, so that a mobile station determines the  $E_C/I_0$  ratio for the pilot signals of the cells in the active set. In step 203 the quality factor of a test cell is determined. The test cell may be, for example a cell in the neighbor list that does not belong to the active set. If the acceptance criterion is true (step 204), and the test cell is accepted in step 205 as a candidate cell for the active set. If the quality factor is not large enough, then the test cell is rejected (step 206).

Figure 3 presents a flowchart of a method 300 according to a second preferred embodiment of the invention. In this method, the quality factors of the cells in the active set and the quality factor of the test cell are normalized by dividing them with a certain normalization factor  $P_n$ . The normalization factor has to be chosen for each active set so that its ratio to the quality factors of the cells in the active set is the same for all active sets, i.e. for an active set having quality factors  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots$  the

normalization factor is  $P_n$  and for an active set having quality factors  $aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots$  the normalization factor is  $aP_n$ . For example, the average of the quality factors of the cells in the active set may be used as a normalizing factor  $P_n$ , or the minimum quality-factor or the maximum quality-factor of the cells in the active set.

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The advantage of using normalized quality factors is that the acceptance criterion  $Q'$  may have any functional form and it still obeys  $Q'(aP_T, aP_1, aP_2, aP_3, \dots) = Q'(P_T, P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots)$ . For example, the prior art acceptance limit

$$10 \quad Q = \max\{S \cdot 10 \log_{10}(\sum P_i) + A, T\}$$

where  $S$ ,  $A$  and  $T$  are parameters can be modified to the following acceptance criterion  $Q'$

$$15 \quad Q': \quad 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_n} > \max\left\{S \cdot 10 \log_{10}\left(\sum \frac{P_i}{P_n}\right) + A, T - 10 \log_{10} P_n\right\}.$$

The values for this acceptance criterion are true (when  $P_T$  exceeds the condition) and false (when  $P_T$  does not exceed the condition).

20 In Figure 3, the flowchart of the method 300 starts with the same steps 201, 202 and 203 as method 200. A proper acceptance criterion is selected, the quality factors of the cells in the active set and the quality factor of the test cell is determined. Thereafter, in step 301 these quality factors are normalized with a normalization factor  $P_n$ . The acceptance criterion in step 302 is determined using the normalized  
25 quality factors, for example the functional form presented above may be used for  $Q'$ .

In step 303 it is checked if the value for the acceptance criterion is true, and if it is the test cell is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set in step 205. If the value for the acceptance criterion is false, the test cell is rejected in step 206.

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Let us study further the method 300 according to the second preferred embodiment of the invention and the presented functional form for  $Q'$ . Consider two active sets and the parameter values  $A = -6.0$  dB,  $S = 2$  and  $T = -6.0$  dB. In the first active set there are two cells whose quality factors are 1 and 1, and in the second active set the  
35 quality factors for the cells in the active set are 3 and 3. Let us choose the

normalizing factor  $P_n$  as the average quality factor of the cells in the active set. The acceptance criterion becomes

$$Q': 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_n} > \max\{0 \text{ dB}, -10.8 \text{ dB}\} = 0 \text{ dB}$$

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indicating that in both examples the quality factor of the test cell has to be larger than the normalization factor for the test cell to be accepted as a candidate cell for the active set.

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Let us consider one further example using the same parameter values for  $A$ ,  $S$  and  $T$ . The active set contains in this case two cells, whose quality factors are  $P_1 = 1$  and  $P_2 = 3$ . Let us study the effect of the normalization factor by trying three normalization factors:  $P_{n1} = P_{\max} = 3$ ,  $P_{n2} = P_{\text{ave}} = 2$  and  $P_{n3} = P_{\min} = 1$ . For the first normalization factor the acceptance criterion becomes

15

$$Q'_1: 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_{n1}} > \max\{-3.5 \text{ dB}, -10.8 \text{ dB}\} = -3.5 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow P_T > 0.45 P_{n1} = 1.3.$$

For the second and third normalization factors the acceptance criteria are

20

$$Q'_2: 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_{n2}} > \max\{0 \text{ dB}, -9 \text{ dB}\} = 0 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow P_T > P_{n2} = 2 \text{ and}$$

$$Q'_3: 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_T}{P_{n3}} > \max\{6 \text{ dB}, -6 \text{ dB}\} = 6 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow P_T > 4.0 P_{n3} = 4.$$

25

The choice of the normalization factor thus clearly affects the acceptance criterion. When using, for example, the minimum quality factor of the cells in the active set as a normalization factor, the criterion becomes more demanding than when, for example, the maximum quality factor of the cells in the active set is chosen. By choosing the normalization factor properly it is thus possible to adjust the behavior of a method according to the second preferred embodiment of the invention. When using the maximum quality factor in normalization, more cells are accepted as candidate cells for the active set.

30

Figure 4 presents a flowchart of a method 400 according to a third preferred embodiment of the invention. In this method the quality factors of the cells in the active set and the quality factor of the test cell are normalized similarly as in method

300. Further, in this method the acceptance criterion is adjusted so that in a case, where the active set contains cells which all have the same quality factor, a test cell is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set when its quality factor is larger than the quality factor of the cells in the active set.

5

As an example, let us again consider the acceptance criterion  $Q'$

$$Q': 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_r}{P_n} > \max \left\{ S \cdot 10 \log_{10} \left( \sum \frac{P_i}{P_n} \right) + A, T - 10 \log_{10} P_n \right\}.$$

10

When all cells in the active set have the same quality factor  $p$ , the sum of the quality factors is equal to  $np$ . A test cell having the same quality factor  $p$  should fulfill the following condition

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P}{P_n} = \max \left\{ S \cdot 10 \log_{10} \frac{np}{P_n} + A, T - 10 \log_{10} P_n \right\}.$$

Further, let us first study parameters  $A$  and  $S$ , and choose  $T$  thereafter. This results in equation

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P}{P_n} = S \cdot 10 \log_{10} \frac{np}{P_n} + A,$$

15 and the relation between  $A$  and  $S$  can be written as

$$A = (1 - S) \cdot 10 \log_{10} \frac{P}{P_n} - S \cdot 10 \log_{10} n.$$

20

If the normalization factor  $P_n$  is the average/maximum/minimum quality factor of the cells in the active set, for an active set containing cells whose quality factors are equal to  $p$  the normalization factor is  $P_n = p$ . The relation between  $A$  and  $S$  thus becomes

$$A = (1 - S) \cdot 10 \log_{10} \frac{P}{p} - S \cdot 10 \log_{10} n = -S \cdot 10 \log_{10} n.$$

25

If the normalization factor is not equal to  $p$  for an active set whose cells all have quality factor  $p$ , the first term also contributes to the relation. For example, if the number of cells in the active set is two (i.e.  $n = 2$ ), the relation between the parameter values is  $A = -3S$ . When  $n = 3$ , the relation is  $A = -4.8S$ . The value for parameter  $T$  can be chosen so that  $T < 0$ .

In method 400 in Figure 4, after the acceptance criterion has been selected in step 201 the number of cells in the active set is determined in step 401. In step 402 the acceptance criterion is adjusted for an uniform active set, where all cells have the same quality factor  $p$  similarly as explained above. The acceptance criterion may

- 5 depend at least on the number of cells in the active set and on the choice of the normalization factor. After the acceptance criterion has been adjusted, the method 400 continues similarly as method 300 from step 202 onwards.

- 10 Figure 5 present an arrangement 500, a mobile station 510 and a network element 520 where a method according to the invention is implemented. The arrangement for determining a candidate cell for the active set comprises a test cell block 501, where the quality factor for a test cell is determined. It also comprises an active set block 502, where the quality factors for the cells belonging to the active cell are determined. It is advantageous to measure the quality factors of the cells belonging
- 15 to the active set each time the quality factors are needed, but it is also possible to store the values in memory and update them, for example, periodically.

- The arrangement 500 further comprises an acceptance criterion block 503, where the acceptance criterion is selected and possible adjusted. In the decision block 504
- 20 the quality factors of the test cell and of the cell belonging to the active set are used to evaluate the acceptance criterion. The blocks may be implemented, for example, using microprocessors and proper program code.

- 25 Figure 5 shows how the block of the arrangement may be located to more than one device. In Figure 5, the mobile station 510 comprises block 501 and 502, i.e. it determines the quality factors for the cells in the active set and for the test cell. It may, for example, measure the  $E_C/I_0$  ratio of the pilot signals of neighboring cells. The measurement results may be transferred to a network element 520 of the cellular network. This network element may be in charge of determining if the test
- 30 cell is accepted as a candidate cell for the active set.

- It is also possible that a mobile station comprises the whole arrangement 500, and when it detects a candidate cell for the active set, it informs the cellular network about the candidate cell and possibly about the quality factor of the candidate cell
- 35 and about the quality factors of the cells in the active set. When selecting the cells for the active set in the uplink direction, a network element 520 may comprise the whole arrangement 500.

## Claims

1. A method (200, 300, 400) for determining a candidate cell for an active set, where

- 5    - the quality factor of each cell in the active set is determined (202),  
     - a quality factor of a test cell is determined (203), and  
     - the test cell is accepted (205) as a candidate cell for the active set if an acceptance  
     criterion is fulfilled, characterized in that the acceptance criterion is selected (201)  
10    so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of  
     quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the  
     acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a  
     test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors  
15    of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second  
     quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is  
     the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality  
     factors multiplied with the same finite number.

2. A method (300, 400) according to claim 1, characterized in that

- 20    - the quality factor of the test cell and the quality factors of the cells in the active set  
     are normalized (301) with a number having a certain relative value compared to the  
     values of the quality factors of the cells in the active set,  
     - a value for the acceptance criterion is determined (302) using the normalized  
     quality factors of the cells in the active set and the normalized quality factor of the  
25    test cell and  
     - the test cell is accepted (303, 205) as a candidate cell, if the acceptance criterion is  
     fulfilled.

3. A method (300, 400) according to claim 2, characterized in that the quality  
factors are normalized using the largest quality factor of the quality factors of the  
30    cells in the active set.

4. A method (300, 400) according to claim 2, characterized in that the quality  
factors are normalized using the smallest quality factor of the quality factors of the  
cells in the active set.

35    5. A method (300, 400) according to claim 2, characterized in that the quality  
factors are normalized using the average quality factor of the quality factors of the  
cells in the active set.

6. A method (400) according to claim 1, characterized in that the acceptance criterion is adjusted (402) so that for an active set where all the cells have a certain quality factor the acceptance criterion is that certain quality factor.

5 7. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the method is executed periodically.

8. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the method is triggered by a certain event.

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9. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the candidate cell is added to the active set.

10. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the cell having the worst  
15 quality factor in the active set is replaced with the candidate cell.

11. A method for determining a cell to be removed from the active set, where

- the quality factor of each cell in the active set is determined,

- a rejection criterion is evaluated using the cell having the smallest quality factor as  
20 a test cell and a temporary set, which contains the cells of the active set except the cell having the smallest quality factor, and

- the test cell is removed from the active set if a rejection criterion is fulfilled,  
characterized in that the rejection criterion is selected so that for a certain first  
quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of  
25 quality factors of the cells in a first temporary set, the rejection criterion has the  
same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain  
second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second  
temporary set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor  
multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a  
30 set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors  
multiplied with the same finite number.

12. An arrangement (500) for determining a candidate cell for an active set comprising

35 - means (501) for determining a quality factor for a test cell and

- means (502) for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, characterized in that it further comprises



- means (503) for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of

- 5 quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number and
- 10 - means (504) for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

13. A mobile station (510) comprising

- means (501) for determining a quality factor for a test cell and
- 15 - means (502) for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, characterized in that it further comprises
- means (503) for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as
- 20 for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite
- 25 number and
- means (504) for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

14. A mobile station according to claim 13, **characterized** in that it is a mobile station of an Universal Mobile Communication System.
- 30

15. A network element (520) comprising

- means (501) for determining a quality factor for a test cell and
- means (502) for determining quality factors for the cells in the active set, **characterized** in that it further comprises
- 35 - means (503) for selecting an acceptance criterion so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as

for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality

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- 5 factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number and

- means (504) for deciding about the acceptance of the test cell as a candidate cell for the active set using the acceptance criterion.

- 10 16. A network element according to claim 15, characterized in that it is a network element of the radio access network of the Universal Mobile Communication System.

- 15 17. A network element according to claim 16, characterized in that it is a Radio Network Controller.

(57) Abstract

A method (200, 300, 400) according to the invention is a method for determining a candidate cell for an active set, where the quality factor of each cell in the active set is determined (202), a quality factor of a test cell is determined (203), and the test cell is accepted (205) as a candidate cell for the active set if an acceptance criterion is fulfilled. The method is characterized in that the acceptance criterion is selected (201) so that for a certain first quality factor of a test cell and for a certain first set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of the cells in a first active set, the acceptance criterion has the same value as for a certain second quality factor of a test cell and for a certain second set of quality factors, consisting of quality factors of cells in a second active set, when the first quality factor is equal to the second quality factor multiplied with any finite number and the first set of quality factors is the same as a set formed of the quality factors belonging to the second set of quality factors multiplied with the same finite number. The invention relates also to an arrangement, to a mobile station and to a network element where decisions about accepting a cell as a candidate cell for the active set are done.

Figure 2

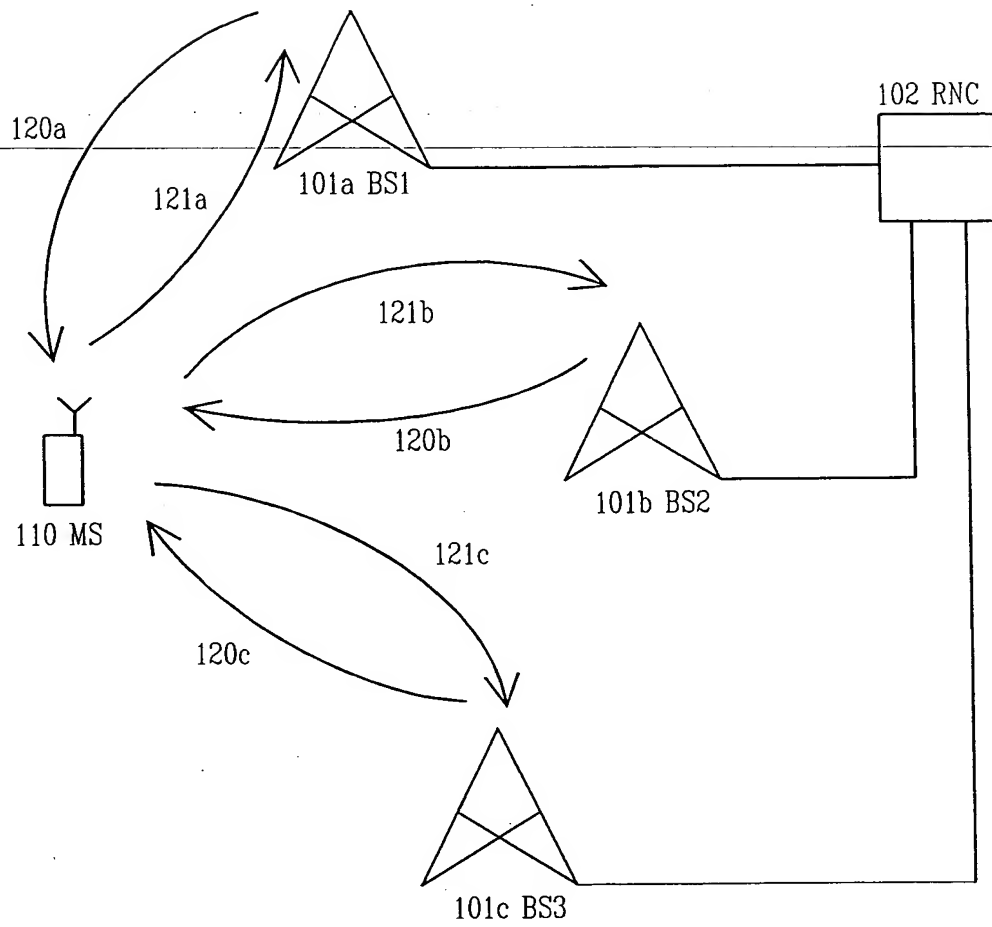


FIG. 1 PRIOR ART

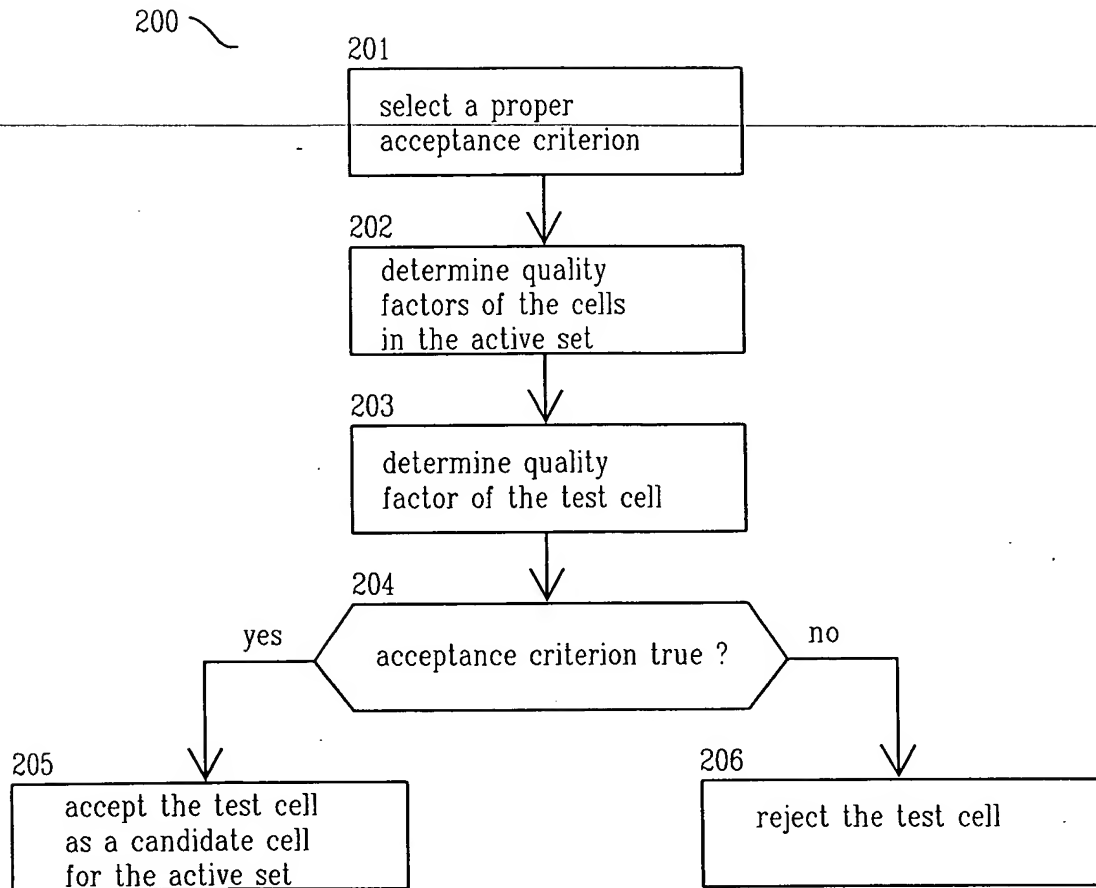


FIG. 2

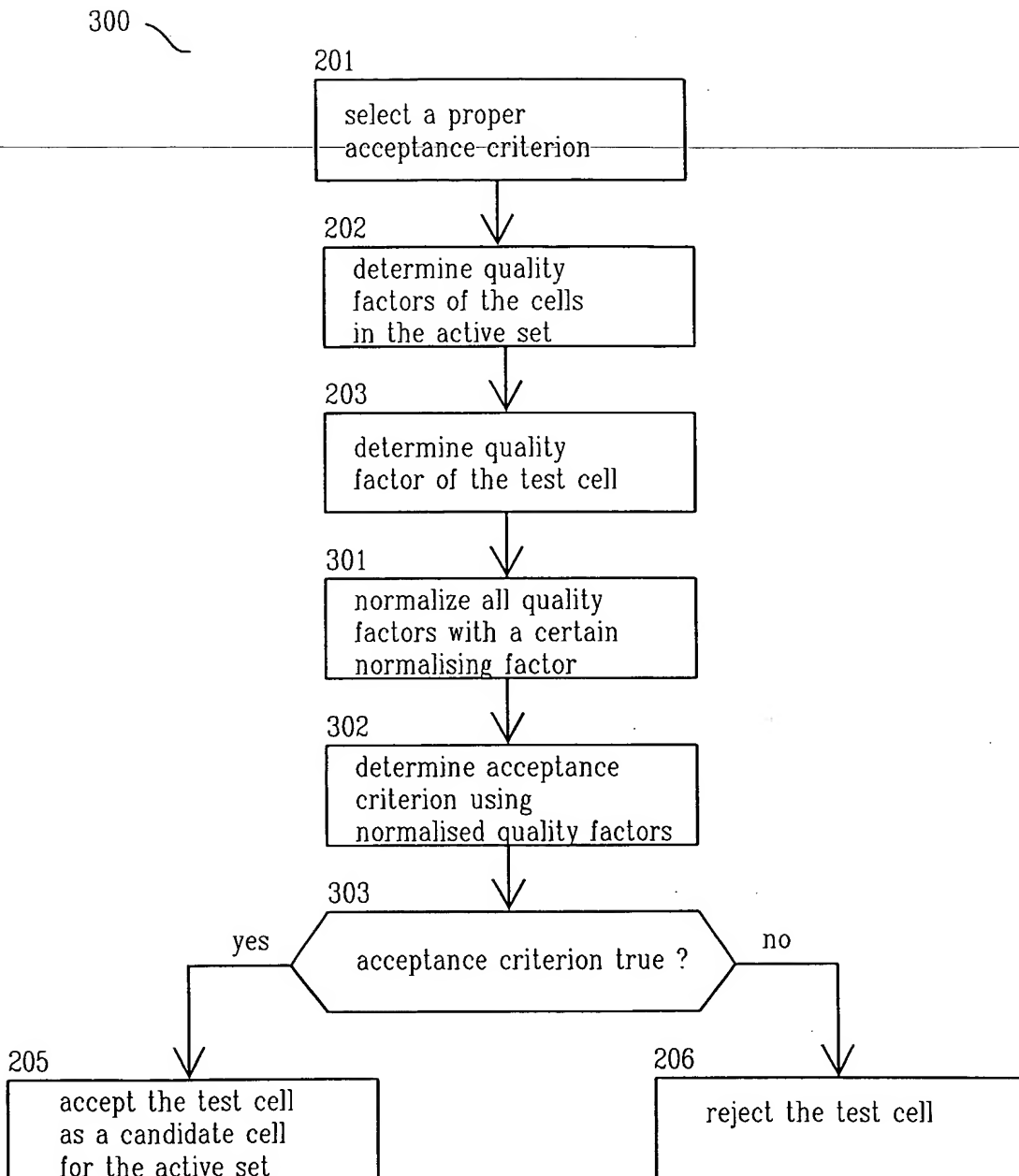


FIG. 3

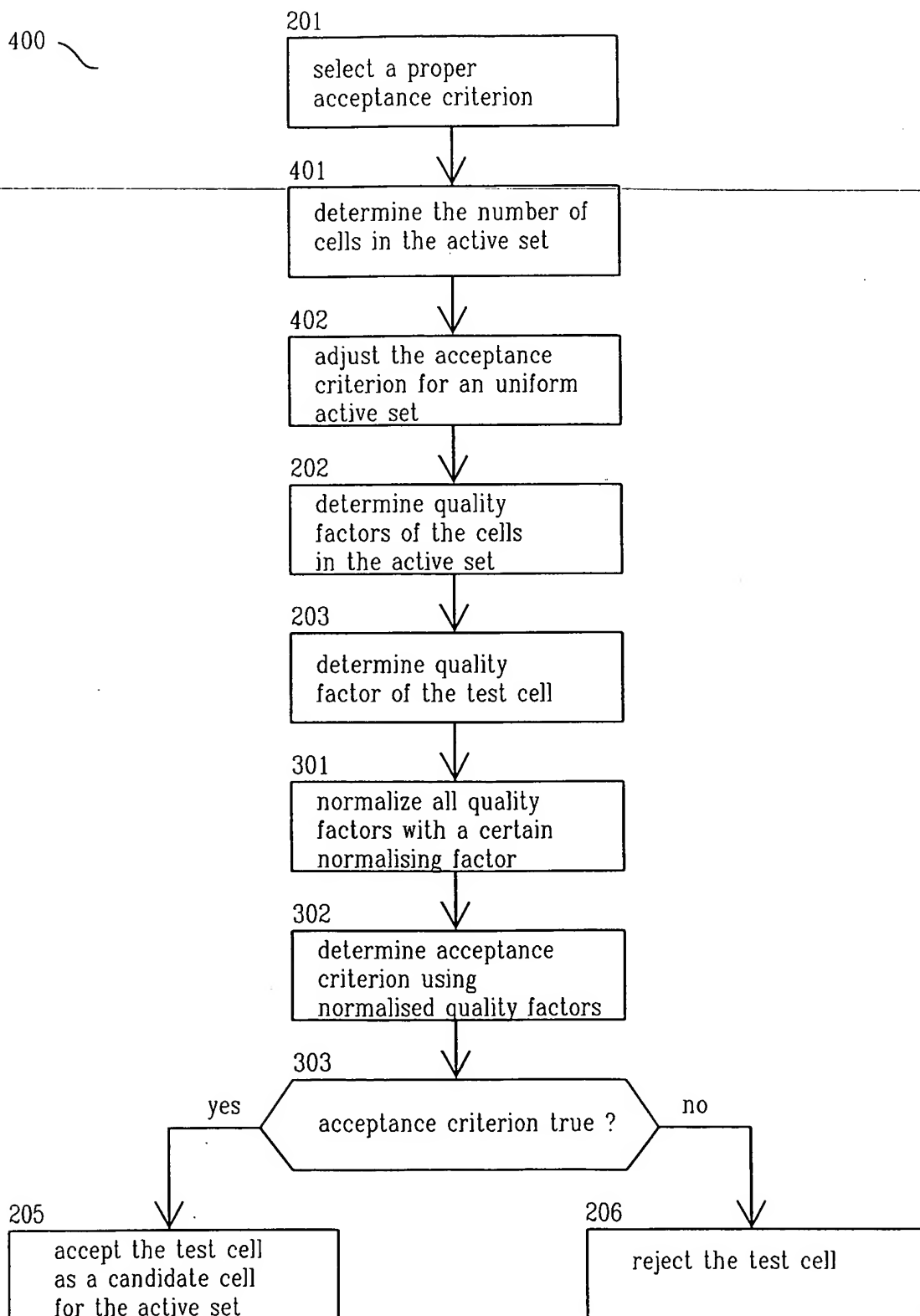


FIG. 4

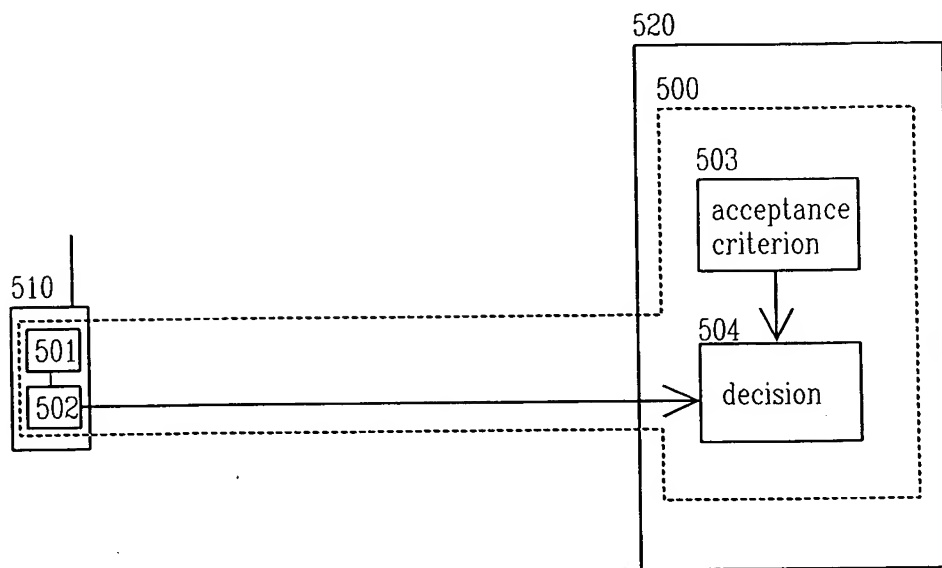


FIG. 5